

POLICE CHIEF SAYS TROOPS WERE NOT NEEDED IN RIOT

Glassford Aspects Calling of
Soldiers Over-Emphasized
Seriousness of Trouble
Among Veterans.

DENIES REPORT THAT HE WILL RESIGN

Meanwhile, His Men Go
Back to Work and Round
Up Radicals in Bonus
Seekers' Ranks.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Police were back on the job today following the withdrawal of most of the National troops called into action Thursday to rout the bonus campers. Police indicated they would have handled the trouble if left alone.

Pelham D. Glassford, Police Superintendent, declined to comment on his stand that the invasion by the military had over-emphasized the seriousness of the situation. He repeated that an order to him to remove the National troops brought all the trouble.

He made an apology for being lenient with the veterans. He denied he ever had admitted police were "helpless." It was on that admission, District of Columbia Commissioner said in a statement to the President, that they heard their request for army troops.

Glassford, however, took a different position. He said in a letter to District Commissioner that the veterans "were undoubtedly told to believe that the police were not going to be intimidated with impunity by the use of force or attempts to connect them by the enforcement of city ordinances and laws in many districts."

A result of the dispute was a report that Glassford would resign. He denied it, though.

Despite the controversy, police went to work, rounding up all alleged radicals and driving all veterans out of the city.

ALL U. S. TROOPS RETURN TO CAMPS; WASHINGTON QUIET

Continued From Page One.

Chased by Police Chief Glassford from funds donated to aid the bonus seekers, also disappeared.

Public Welfare officials were requested by Senator King (Dem.) of Utah, to use every means for the protection of the women and children. He said he understood there were quite a few women and children left behind. While not proposing it, King predicted Congress would make an inquiry into the use of troops when it reconvenes in December, "for the sake of the record."

After several letters had been received by Washington police and turned over to Maryland authorities, the latter made a quick checkup and reported more than 10 were found to have credentials showing their sentences to be in the past. They were released and allowed to return to the camps.

Washington police planned to continue the roundup each night for an indefinite period, with the idea of driving all veterans from the city.

At Emergency Hospital it was said that Policeman George Scott, who suffered a fractured skull in the riot Thursday, was on the way to recovery. He was the only policeman seriously injured.

The Pennsylvania avenue area where trouble started two days ago was completely cleared of the military by noon. In the center of the block the 400-bus route was blocked by a big crowd of people, many of whom were shouting and waving flags.

An inquiry into the death of William H. Hines, Chicago World War veteran who was shot, is to be held Monday. Police continued an investigation of the shooting of the bonus marcher by Policeman George W. Hines, who withheld their findings until the funeral proceedings.

POWDER HOUSE BLOWS UP

Three Men Killed in Cal.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 30.—Three men presumably were killed today when powder house blew up at the corner of Broadway and Ninth, 30 miles from here.

The names of the men were not immediately available. Heavy smoke interfered with search for bodies.

ELECTIONEERING PLANE CRASHES

Passenger Killed, Pilot Hurt in

Accident at Seattle.
SEATTLE, July 30.—An airplane dropping election circulars over the city for the Communist party crashed this afternoon, killing a passenger and badly injuring the pilot.

Germany Recognized Chile.

BERLIN, July 30.—Germany recognized the new provisional government of Chile today.

Bonus Campers Leaving the National Capital



TWO views of contingents on the march from Washington after being dispersed from huts and shacks in which they had been living since coming to test Congress their desires in the matter of deferred compensations.

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HAWES PLEDGES MONEY INQUIRY IF HOWELL WINS

Senator Renews Attack on
Candidates of Kansas City
Man for Democratic Nomination.

CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES COME OUT LAST NIGHT IN THE BITTER FIGHT BETWEEN SENATOR HAWES AND CHARLES M. HOWELL OF KANSAS CITY, ONE OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

This city is both home-for the
Hawes, the Democratic incumbent
is not seeking re-election, but
is supporting the candidacy of
Col. Bennett Champ Clark, in a
radio address last night, Hawes
declared that if Howell is nomi-
nated and elected there will be a
senatorial investigation of his cam-
paign expenditures.

"You have my personal assur-
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no objection to the use of money
for the purpose of securing a
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Hawes also declared a radio ad-
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BONUS FORCE FLOCKS TO JOHNSTOWN, PA., CITIZENS IN PROTEST

Continued From Page One.

The Democrat suggested that all
"unemployed" who remain in John-
stown for more than 24 hours should
be apprehended and placed in a
concentration camp under guard.

The newspaper would draft a guard
from the Veterans of Foreign Wars,
the American Legion and other citi-
zens eligible for guard duty.

Citizens' "Moral" Movement.
At six o'clock morning citizens
adopted resolutions denouncing the
Mayor.

Thousands of persons in this steel
mill city are out of work and the
relief problem already is serious.

The people surrounding John-
stown coal was once mined in large
quantities. Scores of deep-predic-
tive mines are closed now. Poverty
is prevalent in mining camps.

This city is both home-for the
Hawes, the Democratic incumbent
is not seeking re-election, but
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Col. Bennett Champ Clark, in a
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IN Three Miles West of
Dunsmuir, on Main Street
Rd. Call Walnut 42818

FOR NEW POLICY \$1.00

No Cover Charge at any time
Call the dealer, George A. G.
See dealer, including
Inspection for Person ***

Special—
Slide For Rooms
EVERY EVENING
Thurs or Sunday, \$1.00

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde
name in for his share of criticism
during the testimony of E. A.
Whitehead, member of the Mer-
chants' Exchange. Whitehead, a
Republican, was twitted by mem-
bers of the committee on that score
and replied: "I'll stand for a lot of
sins of my party, but I won't

posed by the Governor of the Sheriff. The change was agreed to when it was discovered that John B. Edwards, law partner of Patrick H. Cullen, of counsel for the defendant, Miss Editha Townsend, and plaintiff in the suit, is the attorney for Sheriff Fredman.

The driver, Adrian Renola, 22, salesman of Centerville Station, told officers that his automobile lighting system had burned out a fuse and that he had been unable to make repairs. He said he did not see the pedestrians until the car hit them.

Hurley Active Campaigner.
Hurley has made a lively campaign. Last-minute trades might strengthen his support.
Democratic candidates for Coroner are Frank P. Furlong, operator of a printing establishment and once Deputy Coroner; Dr. Francis

First Ch. Kingshighway & Washington
Second Church—4234 Washington Blvd.
Third Church—3224 Russell Blvd.
Fourth Church—3540 Pass Blvd.
Wednesday Evening Ecumenical
MEETING 8:00—10:00 Railway Ex-
press Washington, D. C. to 2 p. m.
Public Is Invited to Attend

Fifth Church—Arkansas and Delaware
Sixth Church—5726 Federal Bridge
Seventh Church—5230 Tennessee Ave.
Eighth Church—Stinson and Widener
salings of All Churches, 8 O'Clock
range High, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily
Sundays & Holidays, 2:30 to 3:30 p. m.
services and Visit Reading Rooms 4400

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULTER
 December 12, 1878
 Published by
 The Pulten Publishing Company
 Fourth National and Olive Streets

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my platform will make no difference in its editorial principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight for the rights of all citizens, never favoring any party, always opposing privilege and power, always siding with the people, always ready to defend the public welfare, never to be satisfied with merely existing, always to be distinctly independent, never to be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULTER.

April 24, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Wilson as a Vote-Getter.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I have read your paper of July 21, your publication of a letter by I. G. Waldman, manager of the Des Moines headquarters. Mr. Waldman says that Mr. Wilson never won a campaign when he was opposed for the office. He also states that in 1912, Mr. Wilson was defeated for Congress by a Republican.

An examination of the record does not verify the statement of Mr. Waldman. In the primary election of 1903, Mr. Wilson defeated the Democratic opponent for State Senator in the Third Congressional District by a vote of 5905 to 2500. In the general election of that year, Mr. Wilson defeated the Republican opponent for State Senator by a vote of 12,000 to 10,000. In that election, the vote of Platte County, Mr. Wilson's home, was 2776 to 231. In the election of 1913 Senator Wilson was re-elected State Senator by a vote of 12,025 to 213 for his opponent on the Progressive ticket.

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In 1924, Senator Wilson won a most remarkable victory in the primary campaign. He defeated a man who was as well informed on state government as Missouri has ever produced. In the general election of 1924, Senator Wilson received the greatest number of votes received by any candidate on the Democratic ticket. He has always polled a remarkable vote, due to the fact that he is a man of the highest character, and has always possessed the soundest judgment on public matters. His record will show that he has never been subservient to any individual or group of individuals.

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AN UNFORTUNATE CONSEQUENCE.

It was perhaps inevitable that the bonus army at Washington would come into conflict with the authorities.

Gen. Glassford, who has exercised great forbearance with the bonus army, as head of the Washington police, says he did not ask for troops. The responsibility for calling them out, therefore, rests with the administration. It is impossible to judge at this distance how tactful the Federal authorities were; but we cannot have government by mob and still preserve law and order. The constituted authorities must always be the judges of how serious the threat of disorder is. We can only trust that they were not mistaken in this instance.

The whole bonus movement has been badly advised. It has always had if it the possibility of tragedy, and the country will breathe a sigh of relief when the bonus marchers return to their homes. It is not the United States alone which has to contend with such phenomena. The whole world is in trouble, and the conflicts between mobs and authority have been many. In this case, the authorities have been as lenient as they could be without endangering the welfare of society. The Government could not pay the additional bonus without severely straining its credit. It has already slipped into the Treasury for more relief to veterans of its wars than was ever paid out by any other nation in history. The national budget, in carrying at the moment more than one billion dollars a year for them. The mob at Washington was offered transportation home before Congress adjourned. More than 5000 of the men assembled there availed themselves of the offer.

We feel that all the citizens of the United States, including the great bulk of veterans, realize that we can have neither legislation by mob nor rule by mob and still maintain a constituted and orderly society. This same phenomenon has presented itself in the history of the United States. Society owes to all the people the right to work for a livelihood, but there are emergencies in which it is necessary to take human action to determine how this obligation can be kept. If government is at fault, we have a constitutional means of correcting it. We cannot sanction a resort to violence or the usurpation of power by mobs. If we were to do so, we would very soon be in the throes of chaos.

The Government cannot abandon its buildings to mobs or to political demonstrators of any sort, however well-meaning. Nor can it permit great numbers of people to camp at the seat of government, a constant menace to peace. It is not a new phenomenon, but one with which the Romans had to deal whenever the empire was at peace and the army was idle. It was for this reason the Post-Dispatch urged long ago that we be guided by history and institute a big program of public works. It was not a question of economy, as so many thoughtless people objected. It was, as Mr. Hoover must know now, a matter of giving idle men work.

The incident at Washington is a more potent argument for peace than all the pacifists could devise. It is one of the prices of war.

AN IDEA FOR THE RAILROADS.

J. Raymond Dyer, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Missouri free-for-all, has a novel plan for improving the condition of the railroads. He explains it as follows:

Self-sustaining, constructive work can and should be undertaken. I have long had in mind the motorizing of the more advantageously situated railroad roadbeds in a manner that would also permit them to continue to serve the trains.

The railroads already deep in the grip of depression and more than ready to capitalize on their rights of way as a communication network available to the motor transportation industry, there can be little other than lack of leadership preventing the starting of that work. Every railroad has large deposits of sand and gravel on its right of way. Cement is cheap. Only a few mechanical difficulties stand in the way of making railroad roadbeds serve concurrently both steam and motor transportation. Such an undertaking would give work to well over a million men, resuscitate the transportation industry and lay the foundation for a huge, privately-owned dual medium transportation system that would be of tremendous economic value to the country.

There is the germ of a really constructive idea in such a suggestion. How many railroad men have thought of the potential value of rights of way in such terms?

THE GOVERNOR SPEAKS.

Gov. Caulfield has finally come out for Mr. Winter and against Mr. Becker for the Republican nomination for Governor. He has done so reluctantly. He had hoped, as he puts it, "not to be embroiled" in this affair, but justifies his stand with the statement that

as a citizen hopeful for good government I cannot be indifferent to the result of this primary.

Why the Governor should hesitate to declare his preference in the premises is rather mysterious. He believes sincerely that Mr. Winter "stands for good government." He has no confidence in Mr. Becker. Is there any political law, or party tradition, requiring an official to remain neutral as between two contenders for the highest office in the State, one of whom he regards highly, while distrustful of the other? In such circumstances Gov. Caulfield's duty as a Republican and citizen would be unmistakable. Why is not the obligation more urgent upon him as Governor? Certainly as Governor his opinion carries greater weight with his party than would his opinion as a private citizen. Therefore his responsibility is by so much greater.

It is easily understood why a public official should, in the spirit of fair play, be neutral between two candidates of equal merit. But where one is qualified and the other isn't, as in this instance, according to Mr. Caulfield's own words, the logic of the situation and fairness to the party and to the people, seemingly command a forthright declaration of choice from men who speak with the authority of office and knowledge.

There is a comparable situation in the Democratic party which we have previously discussed. One of the Democratic candidates for the nomination for United States Senator, Charlie Howell, has no qualifications for the office. Instead, he is abundantly disqualified, while two of the contestants, Col. Clark and Mr. Hay, are held in high esteem. Mr. Howell's election to the Senate is hardly conceivable, but if it did come to pass, it would be a travesty, or worse, on popular government. Yet former Senator Reed speaks no word and by his silence is willing, obviously, to

let his party make the preposterous mistake of nominating Mr. Howell.

It may be that this neutrality of Senator Reed and Gov. Caulfield, which the latter has broken in the eleventh hour, is practical politics. Be it so corrected. But nobody will see it as good citizenship, and we are glad to see the Governor abandon it. The public interest comes first. With Illinois facing the Thompsons and Smalls, and Missouri facing the Beckers and Howells, the people of these two states have need to rally to their own defense.

BUSINESS VS. THE GOVERNMENT.

The Shannon Congressional committee, which has held hearings in St. Louis and Kansas City and has now gone on to other parts of the country, is assembling information of particular value at the present time. Its avowed purpose is to give business men and producers in all lines an opportunity to register their complaints against unnecessary Government competition.

Heretofore the small manufacturer has found it difficult to get a hearing in Congress. The trusts, the entrenched forces of special privilege, might pull their strings and regulate votes; but small industry usually knocked in vain on the legislative doors. The special committee which conducted hearings Thursday and yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce building not only gave the business man of this section all the time he needed to state his case, but it came to him instead of requiring him to go to Washington.

Objections against the Farm Board's ventures in speculation and business were prominent, but many activities besides those which produce livestock and grains were represented. Shirt manufacturing, printing, tailoring, dairying, transportation and other lines of industry lodged their complaints. Repeatedly it was testified that the Government's competition not only hurt business, but that it was delayed in by the Government at a loss of the taxpayers' money.

It must be remembered that in many cases the Government "got into business" to remedy evils. If a bad situation did not exist, the step would not be taken. However, this is not always the case. The great extension of Government competition of recent years is part and parcel of the growth of bureaucracy at Washington. A manufacturing or producing function once instituted by the Government becomes wedded with the bureaucratic whole and cannot, it seems, be dislodged.

Whenever the Government unnecessarily duplicates a function of private industry and loses money thereby, it works two serious harms. It thwarts legitimate enterprise and it increases the mounting cost of Government. Obviously, both these effects at such a time as this only serve to delay the economic and financial recovery of the country.

The findings of the Shannon committee should be of widespread interest and of no little value, from the standpoint of both business and Government. It is one thing for the Government to institute river transportation when except for its auspices it would be impossible to establish such a form of transportation, as it is an unquestioned function of government to nurture the co-operatives among producers; but for the government to speculate in the agricultural markets, or to compete with business men to no particular social end, is a mistake.

Perhaps the two things can be separated as a consequence of these spirited hearings.

A CAUTIOUS CANDIDATE.

We are satisfied that no more cautious candidate ever offered himself for the Missouri Legislature than Lawrence J. Fontana, Democrat, of St. Louis. In response to the League of Women Voters' request for information as to how candidates for the Legislature would vote on the amendment to abolish the lame-duck session of Congress, Mr. Fontana replied: "Would like to study amendment before answering." Apparently, Mr. Fontana does not know that Senator Norris' proposal was before Congress for 10 years and that one-third the required number of states have already ratified it. By the same token, it may be assumed that while Candidate Fontana is holding suspended judgment on the Declaration of Independence, and still has the Magna Carta under advisement, he has about made up his mind on the Ten Commandments.

THE R. F. C.'S NEW CHAIRMAN.

President Hoover's selection of former Senator Pomerene of Ohio for chairman of the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is an excellent choice. Mr. Pomerene distinguished himself in his own term as a member of the Senate and later won additional reputation when appointed by President Coolidge as special counsel for the Government in the prosecution of the oil scandals in association with Owen J. Roberts. In the discharge of his duties he has an unusual legal and financial experience to draw upon and, equally important, a liberal political philosophy.

For his services in the oil litigation, Mr. Roberts was rewarded with a place on the United States Supreme Court, where he has abundantly met public expectation. Mr. Pomerene's present office is, of course, a temporary one, which offers little opportunity for glory, but an office, nevertheless, which surely calls for business judgment and an accurate understanding of the necessities of individual enterprise and public policy.

The vast funds to be administered by the R. F. C. are in safe hands with Mr. Pomerene as chairman. The public service is always lower when he is out of it.

AN INVITATION TO DR. WILBUR.

In the opinion of Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, members of Congress are "selected office boys" for certain districts. Speaking in San Francisco, he went on to defy anyone "to name 15 men in Congress who have consistently fought for national progress during the last year." These slurs by the administration against Congress are becoming all too common, and if the administration leaders are wise they will take note of it. The people know that their staunchest friends during the past two years have been found, not in the administration, but in Congress. We return Secretary Wilbur's deft. Let him name the members of the President's Cabinet who have worked as hard for the interests of the people as Republicans like Norris and Cavanaugh and Democrats like Coolidge and Wagner in the Senate, and Republicans like La Guardia and Democrats like Cochran in the House.

Mr. Hoover has turned the R. F. C. over to the Democrats, and, if it's a fair question, what do you make of it, Watson?



GETTING THE ST. LOUIS BOYS OUT FOR HOWELL AND WILSON.

Misgovernment of American Cities

Under staggering burden of municipal costs, aggregating eight billions annually, city taxpayers will discover their governments to be whitened sepulchers of graft and extravagance; corruption caused partly by underworld, but big graft comes from public utilities and other businesses willing to pay for unfair advantages.

Walter W. Liggett in Scribner's Magazine.

NOW that the Federal budget has reached a semblance of balance—without much really being done in the way of economy—it seems inevitable that the spotlight of public interest will be turned upon the city and state governments. It is costing approximately eight billion dollars annually to carry on the city governments of the United States and the burden upon industry and the small home owner has become so crushing that there is a general demand for drastic retrenchment.

But, while business men rail at the politicians, most of them fail to connect the fact that there is graft in government with the equally well-established fact that it is business that causes most of the civic corruption by its willingness to pay the politicians for favors.

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that in most of our larger industrial centers the corruption of municipal government originally has been brought about by the purchasers of special privileges and public utility interests have been the worst offenders. Yet it is not possible to make a blanket indictment. There are not unknown cities where city councils or mayors have blocked perfectly legitimate undertakings until they got their price. Sometimes harmful legislation was deliberately introduced, thus virtually compelling interested business men to pay to have it killed. Anyone who knows the American politician realizes that many of them will cheerfully go half way to meet a prospective bribe. Nevertheless, in these cities where government is notoriously corrupt, it generally will be found that the purchase or sale of city property, or have been, the keystones of the arch of civic dishonesty.

Today individual policemen doubtless continue to collect protection money, and the largest bootleggers are assessed for the right to monopolize certain "territory," but the "real big-dough graft," in the parlance of the underworld, comes from business men, big and little, who are perfectly willing to pay liberally for unfair advantages of one sort or another. The Queens sewer scandals are still a maddening memory. Favored contractors flatter on most public improvements, and "padding" never always profit by the purchase or sale of city property. This with the holding of public officials and the insuring of city structures, is looked upon as "honest graft." Transportation franchises, too, as the Sanberry committee report expressed would at least strongly indicate, also pay handsomely to those who control their disposal.

Privileges are paid for in New York—where it is a foreign steamship company desires of docking rights, or a peasant peddler seeking a more favorable site by a "commission." Immunities are paid for, too, and so are appointments. Judgehips have a scheduled value, and it may be assumed that in many cases justice itself is a marketable commodity. Chicago, though striving New York in the degree of its corruption, suffers a sharp contrast in the methods by which it is controlled. For nearly 40 years public utilities have dominated the mid-Western metropolis.

Mr. Charles T. Yerkes purchased a majority of the city councilmen in 1897 as the first necessary step in his effort to amalgamate the surface traction lines under a long-term franchise. Today electric light, gas and power companies as well as the bus and street car lines are owned by the Insull interests. This combine has dictated local policies of Democrats as well as Republicans—and contributed liberally to the campaign funds of both parties.

Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Boston are other cities where the origin of political corruption can be traced back to the activities of public utility interests in purchasing franchises. In San Francisco, after the earthquake and fire of 1906, the traction interests wanted franchises for overhead trolleys. Working through Abe Ruef, they purchased the Mayor and a majority of the Council and precipitated a condition that almost approximated civil war.

In Cleveland, for years, all political campaigns have centered around control of the public utilities. Seattle, also, had a long dispute with its public utility interests, culminating in riots and a general strike, and it may not be without significance that its fight for good government was not won until the municipality purchased the street car lines and established its own power and light plant, thus removing the chief source of civic corruption.

Cincinnati in particular, formerly under "Boss" Cox looked upon as about the worst governed city in the United States, has made such rapid strides with its new non-partisan commission and city manager that it has some reason to claim it is now the most efficiently conducted municipality. Both Baltimore and Kansas City are fairly well governed. Notorious during the era when "Doc" Ames was its periodic Mayor, Minneapolis has mended its ways and now is admirably governed in many respects. Seattle has progressed very far indeed since the shameful regime of "Hi" Gill; and St. Louis, too, can point to vast civic betterment in recent years. In both Cleveland and Detroit the decade element recently have won signal victories. San Francisco can show distinct progress. It is in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh that public morality probably is at its lowest ebb—but even in Pittsburgh there are rumblings of revolt and its Mayor recently was convicted of grafting.

Prospects for wide-spread improvement in city government are brighter than they have been for at least a quarter of a century. Taxes have become so onerous that business men, who have heretofore been fact, about everybody except the professional politicians and the beneficiaries of graft—see the necessity for curtailment and are demanding drastic reductions in public expenses. Many persons, ordinarily indifferent to the collection of good government, have been spurred by mounting assessments into vigorous denunciations of corruption. Putting aside all questions of public morality, we can get honest and economical government for the simple but sufficient reason that industry and established business cannot continue to support dishonest extravagance.

Congress and the R. F. C.

From Editorial Research Reports.

THE Reconstruction Finance Corporation act of Jan. 22, 1932, provided that the R. F. C. should be administered by a board of seven, four to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Under-Secretary of the Treasury as his representative).

On July 11 President Hoover sent a message to Congress explaining the other duties of the Federal Reserve Board Governor and the Farm Loan Commissioner did not permit them to give proper attention to the work of the R. F. C., and recommending that the board be composed of seven appointed members as the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill approved by President Hoover on July 19 provided that the board should consist of the Secretary of the Treasury and six appointees.

The relief act provided further that the R. F. C. should submit monthly statements to the President, House and Senate, showing its activities and expenditures, and giving the names of borrowers together with the amount and interest rate of advances to them. When Congress is not in session the statements are to be submitted to the Secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House. President Hoover was understood to be strongly opposed to this provision, which was contained also in the relief bill which the President vetoed. The veto message, however, did not mention the publicity provision.

There was considerable discussion in the Senate on whether this publicity provision was retroactive—that is, if loans made prior to the enactment of the relief bill were to be included in the monthly statements of the R. F. C. to the President and Congress. There was discussion also, in the House and the Senate, on whether the statements were to be made public by Congress or by the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House when Congress was not in session, or were to be merely open to inspection by individual Senators and Representatives.

Both Baltimore and Kansas City are fairly well governed. Notorious during the era when "Doc" Ames was its periodic Mayor, Minneapolis has mended its ways and now is admirably governed in many respects. Seattle has progressed very far indeed since the shameful regime of "Hi" Gill; and St. Louis, too, can point to vast civic betterment in recent years. In both Cleveland and Detroit the decade element recently have won signal victories. San Francisco can show distinct progress. It is in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh that public morality probably is at its lowest ebb—but even in Pittsburgh there are rumblings of revolt and its Mayor recently was convicted of grafting.

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On the other hand, the Central Committee of the Catholic and Socialist parties, with their 32 seats, would not have a majority. The prospect was, therefore, that the Centralists, under the leadership of the Catholic party, would be likely to hold the balance of power. And although they had bought the Nazis, there was no doubt that they would be willing to enter a coalition with the right. Since noon today men stood in the force of 40,000 and were quickly with any attempt to disorder. Arrived police cars sat through the main streets, following by radio-cars in touch with police headquarters. No political parades or open meetings were permitted. The Government forbade election bills by electric signs or by loud-speaker announcements. The only way the people may keep track of news is by frequent broadcasts from Government supervision. Five More Deaths. The closing hours of the campaign took a total of five lives. A fight between Communists and police at Hindenburg. A Communist was killed by three policemen received by wounds. Seven Communists were injured. At Berlin a group of Communists, mistaking plain clothes police for Nazis, attacked the One Communist was killed and seven policemen were stabbed. Berlin was found shot to death. In Hamburg near Koenigsberg a street fight between Nazis and Communists resulted in the death of two of the Reich leaders and many injuries to other storm troops. Seven members of the Republic from front organizations, on them a young girl, were seen stabbed during a fight with Nazis at Hamburg after a gigantic front demonstration. After votes in Berlin resulted the arrest of 250 persons.

100 MORE JOBS PLED

Total in American Legion Campaign 1932.

Wages of 127 permanent.

Temporary jobs were regular.

Employment campaign.

Reports forecast the total to be of which 4017 are listed.

Pledges include also promise to have repairs and alterations to which involve an estimated cost of \$20,132.

8000 CANDIDATES FOR 583 PLACES IN THE REICHSTAG

37,000,000 Germans Take Part in Election Tomorrow—Berlin Police Ready for Trouble.

HITLER UNLIKELY TO GET MAJORITY

Five Killed in Disorder That Mark Last Day of Campaign—Berlin Police Prepared.

The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 29.—More than 37,000,000 Germans will vote tomorrow for members of the Reichstag and determine whether German shall go to the right or the left. The right is Adolf Hitler, the former Austrian army corporal and paper hanger, with his threat the "hands would soil" and his demand for an end of the democracy. There also is Alfred Hugenberg, the old-time Nationalist leader with his call for a return of the Kaiser and the restoration of the monarchy, and there is the power of the present government of Chancellor Franz von Papen and the noted Junker Gen. Kurt von Schleicher.

On the left are the German Socialists, chief support of the Republic constitution and, still farther leftward, the Communists under Ernst Thaelmann, demands the end of capitalism and an alliance with the ideals of Soviet Russia.

More than 8000 candidates from whom to select 583 members of the Reichstag.

Regarding the result, the vote of the Reichstag last April through in the state of Thuringia, Baden and Mecklenburg where no Diet elections were held the figures for the 1932 Reichstag elections must be used.

On this basis the apportionment of seats in the new Reichstag would be: Nazis, 213; Nationalists, 100; Socialists, 100; Catholics, 100; and the Communists, 70. The total, 583 seats, would constitute a majority.

Nothing near such an amount should result from tomorrow's voting. Hitler's assumption of sole power would be impossible. Even with the strength of the other groups added to his 213 seats, he could not command a majority. The Catholic Center party joined in a coalition with the Nazis.

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DEARMONT RALLY TONIGHT WILL END CAMPAIGN HERE

Democratic Candidate for Governor, Nominating to Close With Kansas City Address Monday.

State Senator Russell L. Dearmont concluded his campaign in St. Louis County for the Democratic nomination for Governor with four speeches last night, and will end his St. Louis campaign tonight at a rally at Grand boulevard and Laclede avenue.

He will rest over Sunday and his state campaign the day before the primary with a radio speech in Kansas City and a speech in Chillicothe.

He spoke to more than 3,000 persons last night, appearing first in the high school auditorium in Ferguson, next at the city hall in University City, next in the Maplewood High School and last at Richey's Grove on the Lottary Ferry road.

In each of the speeches he repudiated the attacks made on him by Wilson supporters in St. Louis County in connection with his attitude in the State Senate on the bill to repeal the Ralph sewer law. It has been widely represented that Dearmont was opposed to repeal, notwithstanding the Senate records show he voted for the repeal bill, and advocated it in a speech in Chillicothe.

Charges Misrepresentation. "The facts are that if it had not been for my action in the Senate Judiciary Committee the bill to repeal the Ralph sewer law would have been smothered there and never would have reached the floor of the Senate for a vote," he said.

"Because of small personal gain on the part of one individual in St. Louis County, to whom I was unable to give the time and attention he thought he merited, he is opposing me by a campaign of misrepresentation of my activities in connection with the repeal bill, and he is supporting the candidate of the Ferguson organization, whose representative in the Senate was the chief opponent of repeal.

"This Ralph sewer law applied to Jackson County, in which is St. Louis County. Powerful political interests and powerful business interests, both of which stood to profit from it, were opposed to its repeal. The Ferguson Senator from Kansas City was Senator Casey, an influential member of the Judiciary Committee. He is an experienced legislator and there is no trick of the game that he does not know how to use to smother a bill in the committee. And I can say to you that they were all used in an effort to stop the repeal bill from getting out of the committee.

Forced Bill Out of Committee. "It was successfully delayed many weeks over the protest of myself and other Senators, but we finally overcame all obstacles and the bill came out and it was passed. It was passed with my vote as is known by everybody who reads the newspapers, or who knows anything about the repeal fight.

"It is not necessary for me to assert that I stand on the Democratic platform. I am a Democrat, and I have always had and always will stand on my party platform. I know of little the Governor can do about prohibition, but you are entitled to know my personal views on that subject as well as on all other subjects in which the people are interested. My views are the same in St. Louis as they are in the country on every subject. A week ago I stated my position on prohibition to an audience of 20,000 persons in New Madrid County, and I make the same statement here in St. Louis.

I am for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment and I am for the modification of the Volstead act."

Wilson Denies How Rules Him. Francis M. Wilson, Dearmont's opponent, spoke last night in Farmington today will speak in Dunklin County, in Southwest Missouri, a Dearmont stronghold. He denounced as "political perverts and as character assassins" those who opposed him because of the support he had from the Ferguson-Federalist organization in Kansas City. He said he never had been named; that Dearmont never had tried to boss him, and that he never would be bossed.

William L. Igo, Wilson manager in St. Louis, will speak in his behalf over KWK at 8 o'clock tonight. There will be a Wilson meeting in each precinct in the city to hear Igo's speech.

GEORGE J. RATHBUN ENDS LIFE. St. Louis Druggist Shoots Self White

Special to the Post-Dispatch. JEFFERSON CITY, July 26.—George J. Rathbun, proprietor of a drug store at 1813 North Center highway boulevard, St. Louis, shot and killed himself here yesterday at the home of his brother, Fred Rathbun, where he was a guest. He had been dependent since the death of his wife on his brother. Rathbun, 53 years old, had been a druggist in St. Louis for 25 years.

July Treasury Report. WASHINGTON, July 26.—Treasury receipts for July 25 were \$31,315,380; expenditures \$32,922,655; balance \$18,392,085. Customs duties for 24 days of July were \$18,412,928.

FOUR CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP E. ST. LOUIS BOY

Ten Shots from Auto Fired at Parents of Alleged Intended Victim.

Four young men were charged in warrants, issued by Assistant State's Attorney Gray at East St. Louis yesterday, with having attempted to kidnap John Ogonoski, son of an East St. Louis undertaker, early Wednesday.

William England, 5105 Caseyville avenue, one of the four, also is charged with having fired 19 shots at the boy's parents as they sat on the porch of their home, 1010 Pennsylvania avenue, East St. Louis, Wednesday night. Mr. and Mrs. Adam Ogonoski, who know England, said they recognized him as the man who fired the shots. He was released on \$1000 bond on that charge.

Others charged with the attempted kidnaping are James Schwab Jr., 1112 North Second street; Peter Susek, 1112 North Second street; and Herbert Kasey, 1101 North Ninth street. England and Schwab denied knowledge of the alleged kidnaping. Kasey asserted the accusation was false and Susek could not be reached. They were released on \$500 bond.

ADVISES BATHERS AGAIN USING INFLATED INNER TUBES

Head of Red Cross Patrol Cries Experience at Meramec; 10 Drownings Reported

"The use of inflated inner tubes by bathers was condemned yesterday by Lawrence Cohn, president of the Red Cross River Patrol, after a meeting of the patrol to discuss recent drownings. There have been 10 drownings in the Meramec this season.

Cohn said the patrol recently had assisted 10 persons who had inner tubes slip away from them after floating into deep water. So far this year, he reported, the patrol has rescued 10 bathers and assisted 29 others. The patrol is a volunteer organization.

Deaths. EUGENE, PAULINE ULLMAN. Of 5386 Madison, St. Louis, died at 10:30 p. m. on Thursday, July 25, 1936, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Josephine Ullman, 5386 Madison, St. Louis.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 a. m. on Sunday, July 27, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Josephine Ullman, 5386 Madison, St. Louis.

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DEATHS

Block, Pauline Ullman

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BUS TRANSPORTATION

Chicago, 1936. Chicago, 1936. Chicago, 1936.

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Chicago, 1936. Chicago, 1936. Chicago, 1936.

BOARD TO LOOK INTO POWER DEAL

in Pennsylvania Said to
Have Cost Stockholders
\$4,453,000.

Associated Press
WASHINGTON, July 30.—The
Federal Power Commission plans to
the Pennsylvania Public Serv-
Commission in an investigation
the sale of the plant of the
on River Power Co. to the
sylvania Electric Co. to the
commission officials today an-
nounced they would confer with
George W. Woodruff, one of the
sylvania commissioners, on
the form the investigation would
take.

At the same time they said the
company had made no ap-
plication for a voluntary transfer
license for operation of the
on River plant, as the law re-
quires.

With the Clarion River and the
sylvania Electric Co., officials
were subsidiaries of the Amer-
ican Gas and Electric Co.

When the sale was made, these
also added, the holders of \$44-
000 in preferred stock were at-
tached securities were worth
\$100,000.

"The Federal Commission is
to determine whether
transfer by one subsidiary to
another was in fact a voluntary
transfer, or simply a with-
in-family attempt to evade the
authority of the Federal water power
the authority of which the
on River Power Co. has un-
successfully attacked in the Fed-
courts," the commission's state-
ment concluded.

The power company unsuccess-
fully sought to forestall in District
Columbia courts the commis-
sion's order to furnish an itemized
statement of the cost of the project.

MEN WHIPPED AT POST, ONE FOR DERAILING TRAIN

Given 10 Lashes, Other 20,
in Addition to Jail Terms
at Wilmington, Del.

Associated Press
WILMINGTON, Del., July 30.—
men were whipped in the New
County Workhouse today by
men Elmer J. Lester. The men,
convicted of a charge of de-
railing a railroad train and the
charge of larceny charges, also must
serve jail terms.

Sam Smith, Chester, Pa., Negro,
pleaded guilty to derailing a
more & Ohio freight train
the Pennsylvania-Delaware
line in order to become a
"received 20 lashes. He will
one year and also was fined
on a charge of malicious mis-
conduct.

Edward Wilson of Wilmington,
pleaded guilty to stealing sam-
snesses from a salesman, re-
ceived 10 lashes and will serve four
months. George MacNeil, Phila-
delphia; Andrew Mays and Howard
son, both of Wilmington, all
received 10 lashes each. Mays
also was sentenced to four
months for stealing a wrench, Mays
months and Simpson to eight
months for stealing chickens.

EMERSON NAMES GROUP TO STUDY UNEMPLOYMENT

Commission to Suggest
Effective Means of Pre-
venting Recurrence.

Associated Press
CHICAGO, Ill., July 30.—A
commission of thirteen authorized
by special legislation to study
employment and suggest more
effective means of preventing un-
employment, was appointed today
by Mayor Emmerson.

Appointees were:

Mayor David Shanahan and Mil-
ton L. Igoe, Chicago, of the
Chicago Board of Trade; John
J. Courtney, Chicago, of the
Chicago Board of Trade; Rodney H. Brandon,
Chicago, Department of Welfare;
Harry P. Chandler and
Reynolds, Chicago, social
worker; James Simpson Sr., in-
dustrial head, and Britton L.
of Chicago, representing em-
ployers; Victor A. Olander and
Pittsford of Chicago, Illi-
nois Federation of Labor; Lieuten-
ant Governor Fred E. Sterling,
Illinois, representing the general
public.

RY AGREEMENT APPROVED

Manufacturers Vote for Extension,
Are Taking Referendum.

Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The
Fashioned Hosiery Manufac-
turers of America, Inc., yesterday
voted to continue the national
agreement between manu-
facturers and employees in the in-
dustrial agreement, which provides
for uniform wages and
for workers' arbitration of
disputes and standard work-
ing conditions. The agreement
must be readopted by the
workers before its renewal be-
comes official. A national refer-
endum on its ratification now is
being conducted by the workers.
The term of the agreement
expires Sept. 1.

Auto Numbering Plan

Associated Press
CHICAGO, Ill., July 30.—
Smith has spent eight years
at his home in Centerville,
Ill., developing an automobile num-
bering plan eliminating the use of
letters and combining numerals
so that four spaces can just
cover 2,000,000 motor cars. The
State of Illinois is studying the
plan.

Stages at Other Cities

Associated Press
Burlington, N. H., July 30.—
The 10.7 feet, a rise of .3;
the 12.1 feet, no change;
the 6.2 feet, a rise of .4;
the 8.0 feet, a fall of .4; Mem-
phis, a fall of .1; Victor,
the 7.7 feet, a fall of .3; Ne-
braska, a fall of .3.

Popular Comics
News Photographs

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1932.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

Fiction—Radio News
and Features of
Popular Interest

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1932.

PAGE 10

Expelling the Bonus Campers From the National Capital



One of the hundreds of flimsy shacks burning after its tenants, a few bonus campers, had been evicted.

First woman to be evicted from Government property. She had accompa-
nied her husband from home.

Army tanks from Fort Washington rumbling along historic Pennsylvania avenue to take up a
position in support of infantry and cavalry.



Hands up, indicating to the police that this group of campers did not intend to resist eviction.

In some cases it was necessary for the police to use force in taking campers from shacks. These two snapshots show officers
with prisoners on the way to patrol wagons.

If you ask my Opinion

by Martha Carr

DEAR MRS. CARR:—I am a high school graduate at 14, prominent in social circles, well liked by everyone. I am at home I am picked on all the time. I quarrel with my brothers and sisters and my father seems to hate me or seems to be disgusted with me. My mother favors me and my family is taking advantage of that. Whenever I do something that doesn't please them they tell my mother, and if she doesn't tear right in and punish me they say it is because I am her "pet" and "it doesn't do them any good to tell her because she won't do anything about it anyway." As a result of this my mother has been very cross with me lately to show them she does not favor me. My brother drinks, smokes, swears, refuses to go to church, and does everything a supposedly "He-man" would do. I do none of these things and I love to go to church, school, and temperance meetings. I have taught a Sunday school class. I have refined ways and habits and am considered a "lady." I also have ambitions to be a minister but probably cannot because of financial difficulties. My family say I would make a good rich man's son but a pretty poor poor man's son. I ran away from home last year but of course I didn't do any good but at least I was away from home for awhile. Maybe the reason for all of this is because I talk too much and I take my family too seriously. Another reason is because I cannot get a job and am looked upon as lazy. Can you tell me how I can remedy these faults and make peace with my family again?

BILLY.

It is usually hard for a family to understand a boy who is at the betwixt and between stage. Usually he is misunderstood or ridiculed by the rest of his family and this places his mother "between the devil and the deep sea" to speak. If you want to get the picture of you read Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen." That will give you both sides. Correct the faults you are conscious of and bide your time, keeping to your studies, but not arguing about them.

DEAR MARTHA CARR: We have a house in the country which is comfortable and convenient and which would make an ideal home for the widow of your father, who signed himself "Polonista." We have been trying to get just such a person and could pay her a nominal wage. The work is not difficult, and the house would be pretty and comfortable. I am leaving my address and telephone number.

NAN F.

I have many answers to the urgent appeal made by "Polonista," a short while ago (27, to be exact) which show the kindly, ready response we have had in these columns to real needs and sincere efforts.

For some reason, possibly because she has not seen the issue in which I asked before, she has not sent me her real name and address. But I trust she will see this and send it once with 4 cents postage, so that I may turn these offers over to her.

DEAR MRS. CARR: I suffer greatly from the unnecessary noises in the neighborhood. I am almost afraid to mention it, though, because I am repeatedly told that it is an obsession. I would move to the country or anywhere, but I can't. What can I do? Radio, slamming doors, loud talking, motor bikes, the whole lot is too long. I do hope you are one who will understand.

ALICE R.

This is a very real affliction that many persons do not understand, but which scientists have concluded, after studying the effect of noise on the health, that they are not only a nuisance, but a real menace. Some research men tell us that we will, before long, have noiseless cities as well as noiseless homes. Even now people can have real quiet, those who wish to concentrate, but it is expensive—as isolation is expensive. To some extent quiet can be obtained by simply demanding it, but there are many persons who forego comfort for popularity. Consideration should not be so rare a quality as we find it, but the teaching and cultivation of it is quite as important in banishing noise as are the mechanical devices from which so much is hoped.

DEAR MRS. CARR: I am another in need of a baby carriage. My baby is six months old. He sleeps with me. But lights are so warm he cannot rest. And I cannot take him out because I cannot carry him.

MRS. A. R. E.

I know of no baby buggies right now, but I wonder if Mrs. Max will send me her instructions once more for making the screened baby carriage, so that I can print it and pass it on.

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest, but, of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for a personal reply.

ONCE A GRAIN OF DUKE

Alexander's Version of How the Allied Powers Deserted Russia and Delivered Admiral Kolchak Into the Hands of the Revolutionists—the Truth About the Mysterious Girl Who Claimed to Be the Czar's Daughter.

—By ALEXANDER—
Former Grand Duke of Russia.

MY present work in America, my first ten years in the navy, and the time spent with my family—those are the only three periods of my career which give me satisfaction. The rest caused a great deal of trouble, pain and suffering. Were I to begin life again, I would commence by surrendering my imperial title and would preach the necessity of a global revolution. I could not have pursued this work in Russia. Under the Czar I would have been persecuted in the name of God by the Greek Orthodox clergy under the Bolsheviks I would have been shot in the name of Marx by the proletarian high priests of spiritual slavery.

I regret nothing. I am not discouraged. The hands of my grandchildren—have four of them—shall stretch further and may reach a better world. I do not consider this present one children and I am certain it is not Christian. When I was of millions of people surviving in this chaotic world, I would have sold numbers of barrels of wheat for a loaf of bread. The fate of the three European empires shook my belief in the idea of a global revolution. The Communists experiment killed my illusions of the great power of ideas. There is no third way left for humanity so long as it remains in its present state of spiritual slavery.

CHAPTER THIRTY-SEVEN.
The early spring of 1919 saw the launching of a series of costly Allied adventures in Russia that helped install the Bolsheviks on the pedestal of champions of Russian national independence.

At that time there were three different White armies in Russia, which could have defeated the Soviets if given sufficient assistance by England and France.

GENERAL DENIKIN—The former commander-in-chief of the Russian army in 1917—succeeded in gaining a foothold in the Northern Caucasus, where he counted on the support of the Cossacks of the provinces of Don, Kuban and Terek.

ADMIRAL KOLCHAK—The former commander-in-chief of the Black Sea fleet—had been sent to Siberia for his anti-red activities, thinking that the proximity of Japan would assure him an ample supply of munitions.

GENERAL YUDENICH—The former commander of the Caucasian army—had an excellent chance of capturing St. Petersburg; in fact, in the late summer of 1919 his cavalry patrols approached within 10 miles of the national capital.

Thus the Bolsheviks were threatened in the northwest, the southwest and the east. The Red army was still in its infancy, and even Trotsky himself was inclined to question its fighting abilities. It is safe to assume that the appearance of a thousand heavy guns and several hundreds of tanks on any one of the three fronts would have spared the world all sorts of future troubles.

The numerous Allied military experts, who went to inspect the Russian army, were unanimous in their conclusions. "It is just a question of letting these people have an adequate amount of munitions," they said to Clemenceau and Lloyd George on their return to Paris.

And then a strange thing happened. Instead of following the counsel of their own advisers, the heads of the Allied Powers worked out a policy that turned the sympathies of the majority of the former Russian officers and soldiers toward Trotsky.

The British, coming from Persia, landed in the port of Baku and organized the independent state of Azerbaijan in that fabulously wealthy oil district of Russia. The port of Batum on the Black Sea received the status of "free city," placed under a British protectorate, with a civil governor, a former Manchester oil broker, supervising the shipping of oil and raw materials to England.

THE Greek Italians appeared in Tiflis and assisted in the formation of the independent state of Georgia in the southern part of Caucasus, famous for its manganese mines.

The French occupied the port of Odessa, the most important center of the Russian export trade, and sent a willing ear to the propositions of the same leaders of the "Independent Ukraine" who but a year ago were fulfilling the duties of Gen. Ludendorff's under-cover agent. The French forces comprised several battle ships manned by their own marines and two divisions of Greek infantry. They treated the Russian civilian population in the manner of conquerors, and sent a general panic when, after the capture of a few weeks, the outbreak of revolt aboard the French battleships and the ignominious defeat dealt to the Greeks by a small band of Russian guerrillas caused the French high commander to order the evacuation.

About that time a small contingent of Americans and Japanese landed in Vladivostok on the Pacific Ocean, and the British fleet dropped anchor in the Baltic port of Riga, proclaiming the birth of two independent states of Latvia and Estonia in the rear of the White Army of Gen. Yudenich.

THE Russians were bewildered. The attitude of the Allies impressed them most unfavorably, particularly because the newly organized independent states kept aloof from the White armies, going so far as to forbid the transportation of Anti-Bolshevik volunteers across their borders and jailing the agents of Denikin and Yudenich.

"The Allies are obviously anxious to turn Russia into a lucrative domain of the British interests," remarked Trotsky in one of his proclamations to the Red Army, and for once in his life he was not far from the truth.

When the necessary munitions—guns, tanks and airplanes—were finally sent to Poland, and the army of Pilsudsky invaded Russia, taking the ancient Russian cities of White generals, he was lacking munitions. He wrote several letters to Marshal Franchet-d'Esperey, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Near East. Finally, on Jan. 27, 1919, Capt. Fouquet arrived at the capital of the Don Provinces bringing a long document to be signed by Gen. Krasnov.

"The Cossacks of the Don," said the most important clause of this remarkable paper. "do hereby pledge all their personal properties, as a guarantee that the claims of the French citizens, who have suffered material losses in consequence of the absence of order in Russia, would be satisfied to the full extent."

The Cossacks of the Don do hereby undertake to reimburse the French citizens who have suffered bodily harm at the hands of the Bolsheviks, and to pay an adequate indemnity to the families of those who were killed by the Bolsheviks.

The Cossacks of the Don likewise promise to consider the claims of those enterprises, controlled by French capital, which were obliged to shut down their plants on account of the general chaos in the country.

In other words, the Cossacks of the Don promised to pay for the damage caused to the French by the Bolsheviks in 1917-1919, were expected to repay the damages caused to the French by the self-called Germans and Bolsheviks; "that all you want," remarked Gen. Krasnov, hardly able to suppress his indignation.

"That is all we want," confirmed Capt. Fouquet, "but, my dear friend, let me tell you something, so as to avoid waste of time. Unless you sign this document with any changes whatsoever ('tel quel'), not a single French soldier will embark for Russia and not a piece of allied ammunition will be given to the White Armies. Begging can't be chosen as a means of friendship, so let us have it over with at once."

"Shut up," exclaimed Gen. Krasnov. "I shall deem it my duty to let my Cossacks know of the terms on which their great and noble ally is willing to help them. I have the honor of bidding you good afternoon, Capt. Fouquet. You shall not get your pound of flesh, if I am to continue to command the Cossacks of the Don."

FRANCE has committed the greatest blunder in its history, wrote in November, 1920, the famous French war correspondent, Charles Rivet, who accompanied the White Armies both during their march toward Moscow and in the course of their retreat. "We did not understand that helping the Whites would have amounted to taking an insurance policy against a menace which is capable of destroying the whole civilized world. We were asked to pay a rather reasonable price for the appearance of a Russian revolution. We were asked to pay the price of the danger; just a few thousands of guns, and a shipment or two of military equipment that we had taken away from the Germans and which the Whites could not possibly have used for any practical purpose. We are so wise and so prudent in all small matters, but we showed ourselves a bunch of fatheads in handling the Russian problem. We insure our lives; we insure our houses; we insure our workers against accidents and unemployment; but we refused to insure our children and grandchildren against the red terror! The generations of Frenchmen to come shall condemn the criminal negligence of our present leaders."

This fiery war letter appeared in the French newspaper, Le Temps, a few days after the capture of the White Army of Gen. Wrangel had left the Crimean Peninsula and sailed for Constantinople, thus bringing to an end the anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia.

Put in concentration camps at Gallipoli, where the war prisoners were kept by the Turks in 1914-1918, the officers and soldiers of Wrangel stood on guard over the Russian captives. The European that had sent these stern-faced, unarmed and unclothed, against the regiments of Trotsky, refused to accept them now when they were defeated. They remained in the filthy Turkish camps for three long years, before the League of Nations extended to them a choice between joining the French Foreign Legion or settling on farms in the Balkan countries. And yet they had to consider themselves lucky, for the Allies had reserved a much harsher treatment for Admiral Kolchak, the commander-in-chief of the White Siberian army, who was delivered into the hands of the Bolsheviks by the French Mission in the South of Russia. Capt. Fouquet, then the chief of the anti-red Cossacks of the Don, a former guardian and a man of brilliant talents, Krasnov liberated the Provinces of the Don from the Bolsheviks and was preparing to launch an anti-red offensive on a large front. Like all the other army out of former Austrian sol-

diers of Czecho-Slovakian descent, who were taken prisoners by the Russians and kept in Siberia, Marshal Foch had hoped that Kolchak would succeed in restoring the anti-German front in the Far East of Russia.

THE Armistice naturally caused the Allies to lose all interest in the fate of their Siberian emissary, although in the meanwhile he announced a strenuous drive against the Bolsheviks. Receiving no news from Paris and using every device to keep Czecho-Slovakia from quitting, Kolchak bombarded, Winston Churchill with cables. He was guaranteed to take Moscow if supplied with tanks, airplanes and clothes suitable for the Siberian climate. The matter was taken "under advisement" by Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Balfour, and on May 15, 1919, seven months after the receipt of the first report from Kolchak, the Supreme Council of Versailles drafted a long contract to be signed by the heartbroken Admiral in the name of the "future government of Russia."

It followed closely the contents of the paper presented by Capt. Fouquet to Gen. Krasnov. This time the demand of heavy financial indemnities to be paid by Russia was accompanied by a clause announcing the existence of the "independent states" so generously created by the Allies in the four corners of the fallen empire.

Admiral Kolchak thought of his rapidly melting army and decided to sign the Versailles contract. He was in a hurry to get out of England, France and Japan as the Supreme Ruler of Russia, but the promised tanks and the overcoat never arrived. The Bolshevik cavalry continued to chase his starving Siberian volunteers across the endless Asiatic plains toward the city of Irkutsk.

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ADMIRAL KOLCHAK . . . there'll be no pockets in my shroud.

shot three weeks later, on Feb. 7, 1920.

THE soldiers of the firing squad trembled on seeing his erect figure and Napoleon's profile outlined against the wall of the prison on his back yard. Kolchak opened his massive gold cigarette case decorated with diamonds—the Czar's gift to him in recognition of the naval victories in 1916—and counted the cigarettes.

"Just enough for every one of us," he remarked casually, "but I wish you men were a bit stouter. You have shot many other good Russians, so why tremble? He wants my cigarette case? I shall have no pockets in my shroud."

The Allied Governments appointed a special commission to investigate the actions of Gen. Janin. They did not go far, however, as Janin met all queries with the same extremely uncomfortable phrase: "Je suis obligé de repeter, messieurs, que pour Sa Majesté Nicholas II on a fait toutes les démarches possibles pour le faire évacuer de la Sibirie. Il est mort pendant son voyage."

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GRAND DUKE CYRIL . . . carried his wife across the ice.

protected by the "storm battalion" of Czecho-Slovaks picked by Janin for their bravery; \$50 million gold rubles (around 150 million dollars) belonging to the Russian Treasury captured by the army of Kolchak in the war were being transported in the other.

The commander of the "storm battalion" entered the car occupied by Kolchak unannounced. "I have received an important telegram from Gen. Janin, Admiral," he said dryly.

"What is it?" asked Kolchak, continuing to study the map. "Are you bringing me good news?"

"To the contrary, Admiral, I am being ordered by Gen. Janin to arrest you and transmit you to the local powers in Irkutsk."

Kolchak looked at his aid-de-camp Malinovsky, the sole survivor of the tragedy who remembered this gruesome scene in its minutest details. They both understood the sinister meaning of the words—"The local powers in Irkutsk."

"Well," said the Admiral quietly, "this constitutes, I suppose, the most appalling act of international treachery. Gen. Janin only yesterday gave me the guarantee of his Government for an unhindered passage to the East. Who is deserting to the East? Who is deserting to the East?"

The Czecho-Slovak blushed. "We shall surrender the money to the Soviet Government. Such are the orders of Gen. Janin."

Kolchak smiled. He knew it was a lie. He shook hands with the officers of his staff and went out to face the waiting soldiers.

Gen. Janin, the gentlemen of the foreign missions, and the Czecho-Slovak proceeded on their way east. Admiral Kolchak was put in jail in Irkutsk, and Bolshevik commander could not see by the army of Admiral Kolchak.

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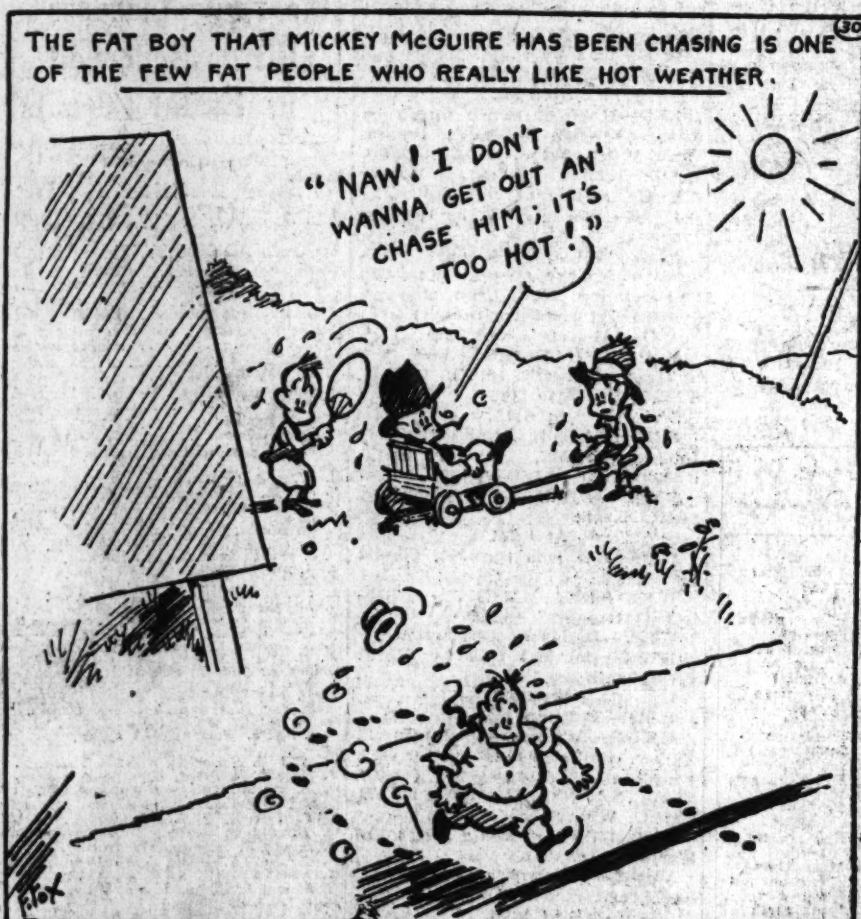
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He Can Still Learn

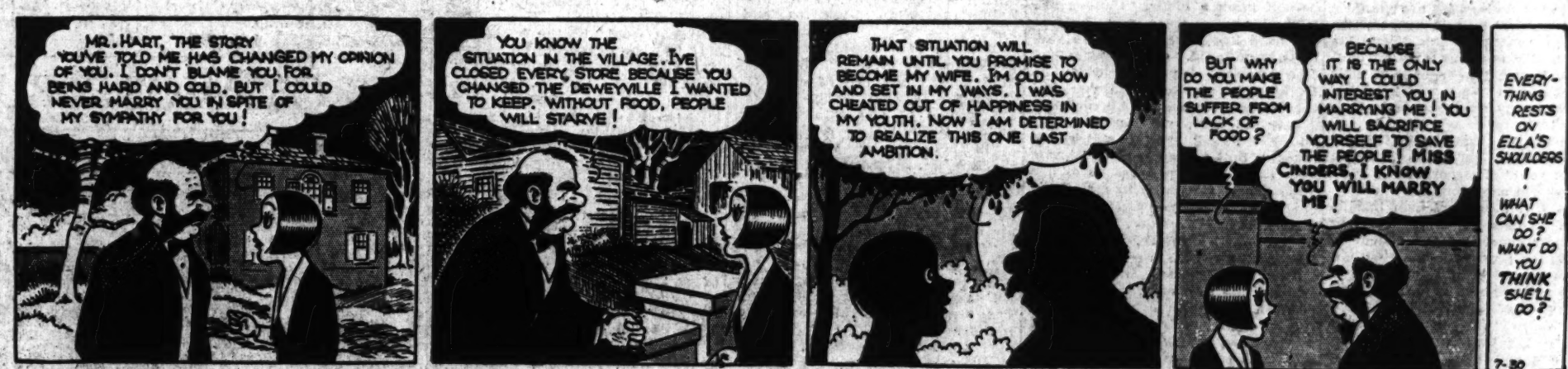
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ROOSEVELT**

In Radio Speech He Pledges
Legalized Beer — Takes
Up Platform Item by Item
—Urges "Outlawing Old
Errors."

**COURAGE NEEDED
TO STOP DEFICITS**

Declares Rehabilitation of
Foreign Trade by Tariff
Cut Would Make Cancellation of Debts Unnecessary.

By the Associated Press.
ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt launched his campaign for the presidency tonight with a contention that the main issue of the campaign is economic relief and a declaration that he will call on the next Congress, if he is elected, to legalize the sale of beer.

The Democratic nominee, making his first speech since the acceptance address at Chicago on July 2, said:

"It is not enough to say that when prosperity is restored we shall then consider how to avoid repeating all the old errors. Today we recognize these errors. Today they should be outlawed for all time to come."

The foreign debt situation, Roosevelt declared, "has been brought measurably nearer a solution by the recent results at Lausanne."

"Great Britain, France and Germany have at last agreed among themselves concerning reparations. The danger now is that they may turn a united front against us. This comes, I am convinced, not so much from the debts they owe us as from our barriers against their goods, which make the problem so difficult. The debts will not be a problem—we shall not have to cancel them—if we are realistic about providing ways in which payment is possible through the profits arising from the rehabilitation of trade."

Policy Forced Moratorium.
"The Republican platform said nothing at all about this; but their position has been, an absurd one of demanding payment and at the same time making payment impossible. This policy finally forced a moratorium, as it was bound to do. Our policy declared for payment at the same time for lowering life and punishment of trade which open the way to payment."

Roosevelt made no reference to linking the foreign debt situation with a reduction of disarmament which has been advocated by President Hoover and Senator Borah, Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Speaking over the radio and seated at the desk in his study, the Democratic nominee quoted freely from the party platform which he called "forthright and genuine honest to the core."

"Even the partisan press has found it hard to criticize the Democratic platform this year," he said. Referring to the platform, he made for repeal of the eighteen amendment and immediate modification of the Volstead act to legalize the sale of beer and wine.

Roosevelt said:

"Nothing needs to be added to that, except that if the present Congress takes no action, I shall urge the new Congress to carry out these provisions."

A Drastic Change Needed.
The main theme of his speech was based on a platform declaration which reads:

"The only hope for improving present conditions, restoring employment, affording permanent relief to the people and bringing back to its former position of domestic happiness and financial, industrial, agricultural and commercial leadership the world lies in a drastic change in economic and governmental policies."

Roosevelt delayed outlining how he would bring about "a redistribution of wealth" which called for in a speech at Atlanta last spring with the assertion:

"Concerning the necessary reorganization of some of our institutions, we shall have more to say later."

Hammering at the methods employed by the Republican Presidents, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, to finance the Government, Democratic nominee declared: "We have the courage to stop rowing to meet continued deficit. Stop the deficits," he urged.

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